

[illegible]

INTERNATIONAL BANK CORPORATION
(Incorporated by Royal Charter)
Paid-up Capital and Surplus \$10,000,000
Reserve Fund \$25,000,000
Total Assets \$100,000,000
Deposits \$100,000,000
Data, as under, valid to June 30, 1934

Subject to 7 days notice of withdrawal	38 per cent.
Deposits in foreign currencies	40 " "
Time 2 months 3 months	4 " "
Time 6 months 1 year	4 " "
Time 15 days 30 days	4 " "
Time 1 year 2 years	4 " "

For special rates of interest and for special arrangements apply to the nearest branch.
GEORGE HENKELS, Manager.
Spring, 1934 April

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA—Branch in London. Deposits in London and other foreign cities. Exchange remittances. Loans on all terms. All business transacted. For particulars apply to the nearest branch.
On call 2 months 3 months 6 months 1 year 2 years 3 years 4 years 5 years 6 years 7 years 8 years 9 years 10 years 11 years 12 years 13 years 14 years 15 years 16 years 17 years 18 years 19 years 20 years 21 years 22 years 23 years 24 years 25 years 26 years 27 years 28 years 29 years 30 years 31 years 32 years 33 years 34 years 35 years 36 years 37 years 38 years 39 years 40 years 41 years 42 years 43 years 44 years 45 years 46 years 47 years 48 years 49 years 50 years 51 years 52 years 53 years 54 years 55 years 56 years 57 years 58 years 59 years 60 years 61 years 62 years 63 years 64 years 65 years 66 years 67 years 68 years 69 years 70 years 71 years 72 years 73 years 74 years 75 years 76 years 77 years 78 years 79 years 80 years 81 years 82 years 83 years 84 years 85 years 86 years 87 years 88 years 89 years 90 years 91 years 92 years 93 years 94 years 95 years 96 years 97 years 98 years 99 years 100 years 101 years 102 years 103 years 104 years 105 years 106 years 107 years 108 years 109 years 110 years 111 years 112 years 113 years 114 years 115 years 116 years 117 years 118 years 119 years 120 years 121 years 122 years 123 years 124 years 125 years 126 years 127 years 128 years 129 years 130 years 131 years 132 years 133 years 134 years 135 years 136 years 137 years 138 years 139 years 140 years 141 years 142 years 143 years 144 years 145 years 146 years 147 years 148 years 149 years 150 years 151 years 152 years 153 years 154 years 155 years 156 years 157 years 158 years 159 years 160 years 161 years 162 years 163 years 164 years 165 years 166 years 167 years 168 years 169 years 170 years 171 years 172 years 173 years 174 years 175 years 176 years 177 years 178 years 179 years 180 years 181 years 182 years 183 years 184 years 185 years 186 years 187 years 188 years 189 years 190 years 191 years 192 years 193 years 194 years 195 years 196 years 197 years 198 years 199 years 200 years 201 years 202 years 203 years 204 years 205 years 206 years 207 years 208 years 209 years 210 years 211 years 212 years 213 years 214 years 215 years 216 years 217 years 218 years 219 years 220 years 221 years 222 years 223 years 224 years 225 years 226 years 227 years 228 years 229 years 230 years 231 years 232 years 233 years 234 years 235 years 236 years 237 years 238 years 239 years 240 years 241 years 242 years 243 years 244 years 245 years 246 years 247 years 248 years 249 years 250 years 251 years 252 years 253 years 254 years 255 years 256 years 257 years 258 years 259 years 260 years 261 years 262 years 263 years 264 years 265 years 266 years 267 years 268 years 269 years 270 years 271 years 272 years 273 years 274 years 275 years 276 years 277 years 278 years 279 years 280 years 281 years 282 years 283 years 284 years 285 years 286 years 287 years 288 years 289 years 290 years 291 years 292 years 293 years 294 years 295 years 296 years 297 years 298 years 299 years 300 years 301 years 302 years 303 years 304 years 305 years 306 years 307 years 308 years 309 years 310 years 311 years 312 years 313 years 314 years 315 years 316 years 317 years 318 years 319 years 320 years 321 years 322 years 323 years 324 years 325 years 326 years 327 years 328 years 329 years 330 years 331 years 332 years 333 years 334 years 335 years 336 years 337 years 338 years 339 years 340 years 341 years 342 years 343 years 344 years 345 years 346 years 347 years 348 years 349 years 350 years 351 years 352 years 353 years 354 years 355 years 356 years 357 years 358 years 359 years 360 years 361 years 362 years 363 years 364 years 365 years 366 years 367 years 368 years 369 years 370 years 371 years 372 years 373 years 374 years 375 years 376 years 377 years 378 years 379 years 380 years 381 years 382 years 383 years 384 years 385 years 386 years 387 years 388 years 389 years 390 years 391 years 392 years 393 years 394 years 395 years 396 years 397 years 398 years 399 years 400 years 401 years 402 years 403 years 404 years 405 years 406 years 407 years 408 years 409 years 410 years 411 years 412 years 413 years 414 years 415 years 416 years 417 years 418 years 419 years 420 years 421 years 422 years 423 years 424 years 425 years 426 years 427 years 428 years 429 years 430 years 431 years 432 years 433 years 434 years 435 years 436 years 437 years 438 years 439 years 440 years 441 years 442 years 443 years 444 years 445 years 446 years 447 years 448 years 449 years 450 years 451 years 452 years 453 years 454 years 455 years 456 years 457 years 458 years 459 years 460 years 461 years 462 years 463 years 464 years 465 years 466 years 467 years 468 years 469 years 470 years 471 years 472 years 473 years 474 years 475 years 476 years 477 years 478 years 479 years 480 years 481 years 482 years 483 years 484 years 485 years 486 years 487 years 488 years 489 years 490 years 491 years 492 years 493 years 494 years 495 years 496 years 497 years 498 years 499 years 500 years 501 years 502 years 503 years 504 years 505 years 506 years 507 years 508 years 509 years 510 years 511 years 512 years 513 years 514 years 515 years 516 years 517 years 518 years 519 years 520 years 521 years 522 years 523 years 524 years 525 years 526 years 527 years 528 years 529 years 530 years 531 years 532 years 533 years 534 years 535 years 536 years 537 years 538 years 539 years 540 years 541 years 542 years 543 years 544 years 545 years 546 years 547 years 548 years 549 years 550 years 551 years 552 years 553 years 554 years 555 years 556 years 557 years 558 years 559 years 560 years 561 years 562 years 563 years 564 years 565 years 566 years 567 years 568 years 569 years 570 years 571 years 572 years 573 years 574 years 575 years 576 years 577 years 578 years 579 years 580 years 581 years 582 years 583 years 584 years 585 years 586 years 587 years 588 years 589 years 590 years 591 years 592 years 593 years 594 years 595 years 596 years 597 years 598 years 599 years 600 years 601 years 602 years 603 years 604 years 605 years 606 years 607 years 608 years 609 years 610 years 611 years 612 years 613 years 614 years 615 years 616 years 617 years 618 years 619 years 620 years 621 years 622 years 623 years 624 years 625 years 626 years 627 years 628 years 629 years 630 years 631 years 632 years 633 years 634 years 635 years 636 years 637 years 638 years 639 years 640 years 641 years 642 years 643 years 644 years 645 years 646 years 647 years 648 years 649 years 650 years 651 years 652 years 653 years 654 years 655 years 656 years 657 years 658 years 659 years 660 years 661 years 662 years 663 years 664 years 665 years 666 years 667 years 668 years 669 years 670 years 671 years 672 years 673 years 674 years 675 years 676 years 677 years 678 years 679 years 680 years 681 years 682 years 683 years 684 years 685 years 686 years 687 years 688 years 689 years 690 years 691 years 692 years 693 years 694 years 695 years 696 years 697 years 698 years 699 years 700 years 701 years 702 years 703 years 704 years 705 years 706 years 707 years 708 years 709 years 710 years 711 years 712 years 713 years 714 years 715 years 716 years 717 years 718 years 719 years 720 years 721 years 722 years 723 years 724 years 725 years 726 years 727 years 728 years 729 years 730 years 731 years 732 years 733 years 734 years 735 years 736 years 737 years 738 years 739 years 740 years 741 years 742 years 743 years 744 years 745 years 746 years 747 years 748 years 749 years 750 years 751 years 752 years 753 years 754 years 755 years 756 years 757 years 758 years 759 years 760 years 761 years 762 years 763 years 764 years 765 years 766 years 767 years 768

Comparative view of bonuses according to a Policy of Assurance of £500, issued at the age of 30 in £100 different amounts.

Age	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100
£100	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95
£200	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190
£300	30	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150	165	180	195	210	225	240	255	270	285
£400	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380
£500	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250	275	300	325	350	375	400	425	450	475
£600	60	90	120	150	180	210	240	270	300	330	360	390	420	450	480	510	540	570
£700	70	105	140	175	210	245	280	315	350	385	420	455	490	525	560	595	630	665
£800	80	120	160	200	240	280	320	360	400	440	480	520	560	600	640	680	720	760
£900	90	135	180	225	270	315	360	405	450	495	540	585	630	675	720	765	810	855
£1000	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	550	600	650	700	750	800	850	900	950

As English Premiums, the above are the same as the French ones, but the French ones are 10 per cent. higher.

Scottish "Widow Fund" (Mutual), seven premiums paid.

Age	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100
£100	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95
£200	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190
£300	30	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150	165	180	195	210	225	240	255	270	285
£400	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380
£500	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250	275	300	325	350	375	400	425	450	475
£600	60	90	120	150	180	210	240	270	300	330	360	390	420	450	480	510	540	570
£700	70	105	140	175	210	245	280	315	350	385	420	455	490	525	560	595	630	665
£800	80	120	160	200	240	280	320	360	400	440	480	520	560	600	640	680	720	760
£900	90	135	180	225	270	315	360	405	450	495	540	585	630	675	720	765	810	855
£1000	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	550	600	650	700	750	800	850	900	950

As English Premiums, the above are the same as the French ones, but the French ones are 10 per cent. higher.

General conditions as to surrenders, repayments, residence, &c., of the "Widow Fund" (Mutual), seven premiums paid.

1. The policy must be in force for at least 10 years.

2. The policy must be in force for at least 10 years.

3. The policy must be in force for at least 10 years.

4. The policy must be in force for at least 10 years.

5

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Premiums to exceed \$200, payable at the information desired, or earlier in case of death.											
TABLE A.											
TABLE A.											
TABLE A.											
TABLE A.											
TABLE A.											
TABLE A.											
TABLE A.											
TABLE A.											
TABLE A.											
TABLE A.											
TABLE A.											
TABLE A.											
TABLE A.											
TABLE A.											
TABLE A.											
TABLE A.											
TABLE A.											
TABLE A.											
TABLE A.											
TABLE A.											
TABLE A.											
TABLE A.											
TABLE A.											
TABLE A.											
TABLE A.											
TABLE A.											
TABLE A.											
TABLE A.											
TABLE A.											
TABLE A.											
TABLE A.											
TABLE A.											
TABLE A.											
TABLE A.											
TABLE A.											
TABLE A.											

[illegible]

11.—Brick or stone building, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied as dwelling or counting room, or for any other purpose.

12.—Brick or stone building, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied for storing merchandise, or for purposes of trade from the 1st. to the 30. cent. per bushel.

13.—Buildings not located in either of the preceding classes and not used for any one of the purposes of the preceding two classes, or falling, may be insured by special or

Wares and Blooms.—Trade or non-warehouse descriptions, deposited in any building, or

Merchandise.—General Merchandise, including all goods and specially named, coming within the above definitions, and

Class Goods.—Will be treated as non-warehouse, and insured as such.

FLOATING POLICIES.

Covering merchandise in all or any of the above in transit, or in storage, may be effected, and will be charged not less than 12k. per cent. per annum.

REMARKS.—The above rates are subject to change, and are introduced in this manner except by special agreement.

The Fire Insurance Express are established at Mr. J. SWAN, Broadside-hill, where a night-watch is kept, and where the policy is issued, and the goods are insured.

The Company will reward any persons saving the life of a ship or vessel, or any other property, or who are prevented by their services. Please by book in made good.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

ROBE COMPANY OF LONDON.—This underground railway is the largest and best preserved in the world. It is situated in the heart of London, and is a most interesting sight to see. It is a most interesting sight to see. It is a most interesting sight to see.

[illegible][illegible]

Year	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1960	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100

TOUR TICKETS.		FARES.		STATIONS.	
DR.	CLAS.	P. E.	R. C.	P. E.	R. C.
1	1	0	0	0	0
2	2	0	0	0	0
3	3	0	0	0	0
4	4	0	0	0	0
5	5	0	0	0	0
6	6	0	0	0	0
7	7	0	0	0	0
8	8	0	0	0	0
9	9	0	0	0	0
10	10	0	0	0	0
11	11	0	0	0	0
12	12	0	0	0	0
13	13	0	0	0	0
14	14	0	0	0	0
15	15	0	0	0	0
16	16	0	0	0	0
17	17	0	0	0	0
18	18	0	0	0	0
19	19	0	0	0	0
20	20	0	0	0	0
21	21	0	0	0	0
22	22	0	0	0	0
23	23	0	0	0	0
24	24	0	0	0	0
25	25	0	0	0	0
26	26	0	0	0	0
27	27	0	0	0	0
28	28	0	0	0	0
29	29	0	0	0	0
30	30	0	0	0	0
31	31	0	0	0	0
32	32	0	0	0	0
33	33	0	0	0	0
34	34	0	0	0	0
35	35	0	0	0	0
36	36	0	0	0	0
37	37	0	0	0	0
38	38	0	0	0	0
39	39	0	0	0	0
40	40	0	0	0	0
41	41	0	0	0	0
42	42	0	0	0	0
43	43	0	0	0	0
44	44	0	0	0	0
45	45	0	0	0	0
46	46	0	0	0	0
47	47	0	0	0	0
48	48	0	0	0	0
49	49	0	0	0	0
50	50	0	0	0	0
51	51	0	0	0	0
52	52	0	0	0	0
53	53	0	0	0	0
54	54	0	0	0	0
55	55	0	0	0	0
56	56	0	0	0	0
57	57	0	0	0	0
58	58	0	0	0	0
59	59	0	0	0	0
60	60	0	0	0	0
61	61	0	0	0	0
62	62	0	0	0	0
63	63	0	0	0	0
64	64	0	0	0	0
65	65	0	0	0	0
66	66	0	0	0	0
67	67	0	0	0	0
68	68	0	0	0	0
69	69	0	0	0	0
70	70	0	0	0	0
71	71	0	0	0	0
72	72	0	0	0	0
73	73	0	0	0	0
74	74	0	0	0	0
75	75	0	0	0	0
76	76	0	0	0	0
77	77	0	0	0	0
78	78	0	0	0	0
79	79	0			

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

TO PRINTERS, LITERARY MEN, and CAPTAIN SALES.—For positive SALE, by private contract, or by public auction, the following property, at the Printing Office, with or without an allotment of land, in the centre of the town of Albury, with slab office, four-roomed weather-board cottage and stable erected thereon. The property is situated on a good income, and is only to be released in the market on consequence of the owner being about to leave for England. Apply, by letter, immediately to the undersigned, or to the Auctioneer.

M^r F. H. GRUNDY is authorized to offer FOR SALE, by private contract. Allotments of 30 feet square or upwards, at Peterham, within one hundred yards of the Station.

There are 12 allotments on the Cleveland Estate having frontage to Elizabeth, Devonshire, and Rendle streets; average measurement, 30 feet by 90. Conditions, favourable.

There are 12 allotments, from an acre upwards, at Turpin's Grant, North Shore, adjoining St. Leonards. The terms are, as yet, low, and conditions very easy.

There are 12 acres' lease of acre allotments, beautifully situated, having deep water frontage to Neutral Bay, and within one minute's walk of the city ferry.

There are 12 acres of beautifully situated allotments at Double Bay, on the Point Piper Estate, having water frontage. Further particulars to be obtained on application to Mr. C. E. B. BAKER, Auctioneer.

LONDON PARK PHAETON FOR SALE, with pony Harness, just imported; also, a Grass-cutting Machine for a lawn. Apply to **TUCKER and CO**, 285, George-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, the Entire Horse Point, which is a bright bay, bred by the late Viscount, aged 7 years, got by Old Viscount out of a Saddle mare imported by the Australian Company. For

BUILDING MATERIALS, Wholesale and Retail.—Colonial hardwood, dais, pine, conifer, and sawn, shingles, laths, shingles, slates, doors and sashes, and every description of building and wheelwright's materials always on hand. Apply to **THOMAS MATTHEWS and CO'S, Travellers' Wharf**, next to Brodie and Craig's, Barker-street, Bathurst.

BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, in choice and healthy parts of the city, near the new University, on **SALVO** terms. Terms, easy; and long credit if required. **SHEPHERD and CO**, Darling Nursery, Sydney.

FOR SALE, an Allotment of land, in Macquarie-street, between the City and the University, on the same side of the street, as the site of the new University, and bounded by a depth of 148 feet; also, Allotments of Land in Northumberland-street, Liverpool, having depths of 148 feet each. Apply to **G. W. GRAHAM ESQ**, No. 6, Ellington-street, Sydney.

TO THE WORKING CLASSES AND SMALL CAPITALISTS—Splendid Building Site, at the rear of the property of E. Flood, Esq., fronting Dowling-street, and adjoining Barry Hill's. Title, grant from the Government. Terms, apply to **MORT and CO**, the Agents, Pitt-street.

BALMAIN, near the **GATHOCH CHURCH**—The unenclosed allotments are now open for **PRIVATE SALE**. **TERMS**—25 per cent. cash deposit, 25 per cent. cash on completion of conveyance, remaining half two years' instalments. Apply to a friend at the residence of Mr. Fullerton, for full particulars respecting **MORT and CO**.

ORWELL ESTATE, WOOLWOOLOOL—The remainder of the property, after a recent sale, is now for **PRIVATE SALE**. **TERMS**—25 per cent. cash deposit, the residue may remain secured on the property for a term of years.

Every information respecting this property may be obtained at the Rooms, Pitt-street. **MORT and CO**.

INTERVIEW, BALMAIN.—To the industrious and enterprising, a fine opportunity is offered. The allotments of land of good size may be obtained in the choice

town, on terms of \$3 years with right of purchase, 7
 No man need now be without a house of his own.
 Apply to MORT and CO, the Rooms, Pitt-street,
 or to the Agents at the office, Waterson Drive Dock, at the
 Ferry office, opposite the M.C.W. Mill.
BYRMYNTH FREEHOLD, FOR SALE, several
 valuable Building Allotments, at the corner of
 Edward and Marion streets, Byrmynth, close to the new
 bridge.
 In point of position, these allotments are perhaps
 unequal to any at Byrmynth; and parties desirous of building
 a first-rate locality, or participating in the daily in-
 crease of the value of the property, will find it well
 paying to acquire one of these allotments, before the
 Byrmynth Bridge, should at once inspect this land.
 Apply to R. P. RICHARDS, Esq., 132, George-street (Fourth
 Floor) south of the Empress Office.
TO CAPITALISTS, INDIANERS, those seeking for sug-
 aretholds, or any desirous of securing the best kind of
 sugar-cane land, in the island, for raising and fast progressing
 the sugar-cane industry of Cook's River, and for settling
 to BELLA, hereby offers for immediate SALE, by private
 contract, his truly valuable property in Tempe, at the
 mouth of the Cook's River village, in one lot, or
 in nine lots, namely—
 LOT 1.—The best built road-side inn in the district,
 the "River Inn", being on the Junction
 of the main Cook's River Road, and the main
 and the main Cook's River Road. The house is built of
 brick, with strong stone foundation, and composed through-
 out of the best materials. The bar is properly fitted up with spirit
 foundation and beer engine, and every requisite for a respectable
 public house. There are eight large rooms and passage, and a
 fine cellar, a detached kitchen, and a very comfortable
 stable, a fine tank, with a never failing supply of good
 water, a large yard and garden of excellent land. An
 extensive and valuable stock of all kinds of cattle and
 of this property. The present tenant, Mr. Goering has two
 years' unexpired lease, at £150 per annum rent; he gave a
 large amount to the land, and is doing an excellent trade.

[illegible]

DUCK RIVER FARMS, Paranaotta Road.—The
unimproved and divided into 20 lots, all below
the level of the sea, and the same will be
leased on lease, for such time as may be agreed on.
Particulars, apply to B. DARLEY, Patent Slip Wharf.

W. ARDLING DOWNS SHEEP STATION.—
The well-known Pike's Creek Station,
45 miles from Warwick,
10 miles from Ipswich.
Estimated to carry in any season 25,000 sheep.
With only 7,500 young Wethers, and
7,000 first-class Ewes.

Total.....15,000
Also, a lot of 914 mixed cattle.
The improvements are complete.
The country consists of open white box undulating ridges,
well watered and grazed.
The quality of the sheep require no comments; they are
really good.

Terms liberal, price moderate.
73, Sussex-street.

STATIONS for SALE.—GARLAND and BINGHAM
have the following Stations for SALE:
1.—Station, 40 miles west of Rockhampton, 7000 sheep.
2.—Station, 40 miles west of Rockhampton, 7000 sheep.
3.—Station on the Auburn Waters, 7000 sheep.
4.—Station on the Yuelher River, without stock
5.—Station on the Balonne, ditto
6.—Station on the Downs, 15,000 sheep, half wethers
half ewes, none over two years old
7.—Station on the Murrumbidgee, 1100 cattle
8.—Station on the Darling, 50 miles frontage.
Plans, particulars, and terms at our Office, 73, Sussex-
street.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of May instant, at noon, at the residence of the defendant, Newtown, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold two horses, harness, and two bread carts, some articles of furniture, baker's troughs, and sundry other articles. Unless this judgment be previously satisfied.

AUSTRALIAN

[AT MELBOURNE.]

News to 25th March.

RESIGNATION OF LORD PALMERSTON.

LORD DERBY PREMIER.

FALL OF LUCKNOW.

Sydney Morning Herald Office,
Saturday, 6-30 p.m.

By the Wonga Wonga, Captain Walker, we are put in possession of our English papers to 25th March, which Captain Walker politely handed to us. The Wonga Wonga has brought on the English mail per Australasian.

We take from the *Geelong Advertiser* and our English files the following summary of the latest intelligence:—

The Australasian arrived last night at Queenscliff. It was not considered safe to proceed during the night to Hobson's Bay, and the anchored off the Quarantine Station.

The Australasian brings the mail of 16th March, but during her detention at Galle, one week's later news from England arrived. By this accident we are in possession of the *Home News* of 25th March.

The news is important. A change of ministry followed the defeat of Lord Palmerston on the Conspiracy Bill.

We have more than a month's later news from India; and it is very important.

Fall of Lucknow! The cities of Khotah and Sausi have been taken, with slight loss on our side.

At Aizburgh, a British force was defeated by overwhelming numbers of rebels under Koor Sing.

The sentence of the ex-King of Delhi not yet pronounced.

Reported capture of Nana Sahib. Defeat and slaughter of the Lucknow fugitive rebels.

SUMMARY.

(From the *Home News*, 16th March.) In our last we announced the successful course of Ministers in all the measures they brought before Parliament, large majorities on the India Bill and the Conspiracy Bill, and the prospect of as brilliant a session as the most sanguine optimist could have anticipated under the many difficulties with which the new year opened. Perhaps there never was so severe a rebuke to the vanity of human hopes as our present intelligence administrators. Within three days after the issue of our last number, the Cabinet, whose triumphs we then chronicled, was no more. The circumstances which led to this unexpected result, and the manner in which it was achieved, form one of the most remarkable incidents in our Parliamentary history.

From the moment the intention of Ministers to bring in a bill providing new penalties for conspiracy to murder, with special reference to refugees, was made known, an uneasy feeling began to manifest itself out of doors. The first manifestations took place in London, where crowded meetings were held, at which resolutions were passed denouncing the bill, and severely censuring the Administration for having yielded to the menaces of France. Several provincial towns made preparations for convening meetings, and similar movements were in progress in Scotland. It soon became evident that the passage of the bill through Parliament would be attended by serious risk to the public peace, and that the success of the measure would more immediately peril the Alliance with France than its failure. The House of Commons seems to have fully impressed with the danger.

Upon the second reading of the bill, Mr. Milner Gibson proposed an amendment expressing regret that Ministers had not answered the despatch of Count Walewski. The amendment was seconded by Mr. Bright. The conjunction was ominous. They were the members who upon the China war defeated the Government before, for which achievement they were themselves unequipped at the general election. They had both now returned to the House, and the very first indication they gave of their presence there was in a motion hostile to the Government, by whose appeal to the country they had been previously deprived of their seats. It was regarded as a vote of censure; but the result, a majority of 19 against Ministers, was wholly unexpected by both sides of the House.

It was resolved at a Cabinet Council on the following day that Ministers should tender their resignation; and before the close of the afternoon Lord Palmerston relinquished his office into the hands of her Majesty. He did not offer any suggestion as to his successor, nor did her Majesty seek his advice. Acting upon her own opinion, she sent for Lord Derby, who at once undertook to construct a Cabinet. Parliament was then adjourned till the 26th of February, to give him time to complete his arrangements; and, in the meanwhile, Lord Palmerston and his colleagues continued to conduct the business of the country.

On the 26th February Parliament met again, and was further adjourned to admit of the completion of the new Ministry. We give a list of the Cabinet in another column. It is strong in Parliamentary and executive talent; but has the great want of a distinct and satisfactory policy. The Cabinet fairly represents the strength of the Conservative party. All the names have long been familiar in the ranks of the Opposition. With the exception of Lord Ellenborough, there is not a person of eminence who may be considered as an accession to the party. The "new blood," of which there is a very scanty sprinkling, appears only in subordinate appointments, and its value remains yet to be tested. The applications to Mr. Gladstone and others having failed, Lord Derby was thrown back upon his old resources, and the result is before us in a Cabinet constructed of the identical materials which went to pieces after a month's experiment five years ago.

fact is curiously suggestive of the state of parties in England. What modifications, either for better or worse, other political parties may have undergone, the Conservatives alone stood still. They are exactly where they were. The compact body has made no advance towards any other body in the State; nor has any other body exhibited the smallest desire to contract such an alliance. They are to the rest of the country what the Chinese are to the rest of the world.

The question now generally asked is, how is the Queen's Government to be carried on by a Cabinet which really represents nothing more than an isolated section of politicians, more especially a section that has not advanced with the progress of events, and that possesses neither sympathy nor influence with the people? To attempt to govern England upon Tory principles is simply impossible. A large majority obstructs them in the Commons, while in the Lords Toryism is absolutely extinct, and a wiser spirit has taken its place. If a moderate and rational policy be adopted—such a policy as, without reference to party, is entitled to confidence on its own merits—then the recent change of Government was a very unnecessary disturbance of public business.

The retirement of Lord Palmerston has not led to any marked demonstration of popular feeling. He had lately created much dissatisfaction by the appointments he sanctioned in several departments, displaying the old Whig passion for keeping power in the hands of particular families, without any consideration of the character or fitness of the person selected. The crowning misdeed in this was calling the Marquis of Clanricarde to the Cabinet as Lord Privy Seal. There can be no doubt that this last appointment contributed materially to the downfall of the Administration, and that it has largely mitigated the regret with which the resignation of Lord Palmerston would otherwise be regarded.

The feeling of the country generally is, that the check to a career marked later by such extraordinary indifference to public opinion, was salutary and indispensable, but that, having received this admonition, and been rendered wiser by the lesson, Lord Palmerston, after all, will be the best successor to Lord Derby. Now is that consummation considered far distant. There is no doubt, however, that Lord Derby is prepared to make an energetic struggle; and that should he be encountered by obstructive majorities in the Commons, he will dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country.

His policy, as far as it can be ascertained at present, is a continuation, with a change of actors and some slight alteration in the stage business, of Lord Palmerston's policy. He will go on with the India Bill, and next session with a modified Reform Bill. He is fortunately spared the necessity of taking up the Conspiracy Bill, the "misconception" with France having been amicably settled. What new measures are to be proposed, remain yet to be seen.

THE HOME NEWS SUMMARY.

(From 16th to 25th March.) THE short time that has elapsed since the new Ministry entered upon their duties, offers a sufficient explanation of the comparative barrenness of the Parliamentary proceedings in measures indicative of the policy of Government. It has hitherto been a source of much complaint in the Upper House, that during the early part of a session there is little or no business brought forward, and that there is always an extremely inconvenient crush towards the close. This unequal pressure has arisen from many causes, but chiefly from the fact that the greater weight of departmental labour is usually represented in the Commons. Under the present administration some change in this respect might have been looked for, in consequence of the First Minister of the Crown and the President of the Board of Control being both in the House of Peers; but Lord Derby has been unable to diminish the established inconvenience, having come in only a few weeks before the Easter holidays, and inheriting, moreover, sundry unfinished tasks from his predecessors, which must be put in train, or disposed of, before any original measures of importance can be inaugurated. He must, therefore, wait till the India Bill, the gravest of all the legacies left by Lord Palmerston to his successors, shall have been fairly submitted to discussion, and two or three minor obstructions got rid of, before the parliamentary strength or weakness of the Government can be put to the test. There seems to be a general disposition to give Lord Derby ample time and opportunity for developing his views, and, contrary, indeed, to the practice generally followed by his own party when out of office, the members of the late Administration, in both Houses, have shown marked courtesy and forbearance in the incidental skirmishes that have taken place between them. It will not be for lack of favourable circumstances if the Conservative ministry should fall.

The Indian Loan Bill and the Havelock Anniversary Bill have passed both Houses, and received the royal assent. The Select Committee, moved for by Mr. Ewart, on Colonisation and Settlement in India, has been nominated. We have not heard any objection to the constitution of this committee, which includes some members well acquainted with India, and presents upon the whole a fair representation of opinions. In addition to Mr. Ewart himself, the committee consist of Mr. Baillie, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Grogan, Mr. Knibb, Mr. Knight, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Lygon, Mr. Mangles, Mr. Erskine Perry, Mr. Dalrymple, Mr. Seymour, Mr. Benjamin Smith, Mr. Vansittart, Mr. Charles Villiers, and Mr. Willoughby. It is not anticipated that this inquiry will lead to any very extensive practical results. There is little to be learned concerning the actual question of colonization in India which is not already known; but it is probable that this committee may be enabled to collect into a body much valuable information now scattered in different quarters, and which thus presented in a connected whole will be found useful whenever movements are making for carrying out the design of establishing English settlements in the healthy districts of India.

Mr. Disraeli has announced his intention of bringing forward the bill "for the better Government of India," to-morrow, 26th of March. We have already indicated what are believed to be the chief points upon which this bill will be found to differ from Lord Palmerston's—the Council and the patronage. In the essential provision, the transfer of India to the Crown, the two bills are identical. The Council will consist of twelve members, and it is highly probable that the first

appointments will include the names of Sir George Pollock, Sir R. Vivian, and Mr. Willoughby. The intention of the measure, with reference partly to patronage and partly to departmental responsibility, is to leave the "better government of India" as much as possible in the hands of the local authorities, by which time will be saved, and much misconception and confusion avoided. The bill will doubtless, be an improvement upon its predecessor, as it ought to be, with all the advantages of experiment and observation on its side.

The vexatious delays, and impediments thrown in the way of English subjects, whose affairs call them abroad, by the recent passport arrangements, have been brought under the notice of Parliament by Mr. Monckton Milnes. It appears that in their great desire to accommodate themselves to the wishes of the French Government, our late ministers introduced these new regulations against which protests have risen up in all parts of the kingdom. The circumstance is a lucky one for Lord Derby. It will enable him to do a very popular thing without trouble, or sacrifice of principle to consistency. What is required to be done is to facilitate the means of obtaining passports, so far as our own Government is concerned, and to allow them to be issued at a price which will bring them within everybody's reach. At present the character and respectability of the applicant must be attested by a magistrate. The absurdity of the condition is obvious. Neither character nor respectability has anything to do with a man's right to travel. The only conditions which should be stipulated for is the fact of his being a British subject, and therefore entitled to British protection. Let France, or Austria, or Russia, the countries in which this egregious passport system flourishes, look after their character and respectability of themselves. Mr. Disraeli and the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs have given a promise to relieve us from these odious restrictions, as soon as they can decide upon a system to be substituted for them.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS. Earl Granville [Feb. 22] said, I rise, my lords, for the purpose of communicating to the House that which, most probably, your lordships are prepared to hear. It is that in consequence of what occurred in another place on Friday night, the 19th of February, her Majesty's Ministers have felt that they had no other course left them but most respectfully to tender their resignations to her Majesty; and her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept them. I understand that a noble lord, not now in his place, the Earl of Derby, has undertaken to form an administration. I am informed that the noble earl stated that it will be convenient to him that an adjournment of the House should take place until he has been enabled to complete his arrangements, and he will be glad if an adjournment could take place until Friday, the 26th of February. I am informed by my noble and learned friend on the woolsack that it will be convenient to the suitors before the House if the judicial business of the House was to be carried on to-morrow; but with regard to any other business, I trust your lordships will agree that no other business should be transacted until the noble earl is again in his place.

The Earl of Malmesbury stated that the Earl of Derby was then engaged in the task intrusted to him by her Majesty, and that it was certainly his wish that there should be an adjournment till Friday, the 26th of February.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT. The House met on Friday, the 26th of February. The seat on the woolsack, usually occupied by the Lord Chancellor, was taken by Lord Redeuken, the chairman of the committee. The opposition benches were filled by several members of the late administration, among whom were Earl Granville, the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Cranworth, and the Marquis of Clanricarde. Earl Grey had also crossed the House, and was seated in the place habitually held by the Earl of Ellenborough. The Marquis of Lansdowne sat at the clerk's table. On the Ministerial bench were the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Colchester, the Earl of Carnarvon, the Earl of Londsdale, and Lord St. Leonards. Lord Lyndhurst spoke from his accustomed place on the Opposition side. Lord Brougham, Lord Campbell, the Earl of Cardigan, Lord Foley, and the Bishops of London and Exeter were among the early attendants. The House was extremely well filled. The cross benches were crowded. There was quite a rush upon the strangers' gallery, and numbers of other spectators thronged the steps of the Throne. A few ladies graced the galleries, but not so many as on similar occasions, no doubt in consequence of previous rumors that the new Prime Minister would not be present. After some business of no general interest, the House adjourned till the first of March.

The Earl of Derby [March 1] made his statement of the Ministry [March 1] made his statement of the incidents preceding and following the resignation of the late Government. He described the House of Commons which has majority it was, he admitted, made up of parties not usually found acting together; yet he had not heard any rumours or reports of combination and coalitions, which were circulated when he last undertook to form a Government. The late Ministry had acted strictly according to constitutional usage in resigning when in a minority; but when called upon to form a Ministry to succeed it, he, fully estimating the difficulty of the task, had hesitated, respectfully requesting her Majesty to take time to consider whether some other could not be found more fit to undertake the duty. A note from her Majesty on the following day stated that reflection had confirmed her Majesty in the decision; he had then hesitated no longer. The broad distinctions of political parties no longer existed; they were divided into the most various shades of opinion, and such were the niceties of division, he believed there were many members of both Houses of Parliament who would find it difficult to say to what political denomination they belonged. Still he hoped he might obtain for measures of progressive improvement the aid and support of many of those not usually associated with him. The army, notwithstanding the drain on it for reinforcements to India, was left by the late Government in full strength at home; and he trusted that, by the bravery of the officers and troops in India, that unfortunate conflict was approaching its end. As to the war in China, he had never denied that we had many grounds of complaint against the Chinese, and he rejoiced in the success of the British arms against them. He hoped that success would afford the opportunity of making without delay a safe and honourable peace, and re-establishing the intercourse which alone would render peace of the slightest service. The foreign policy of the Government generally would be directed to the maintenance of friendly relations with all powers great and small; it would neither take a tone of haughty intimidation nor of servile submission. But of all our alliances, if there were one they should more than another seek to maintain it was the alliance with our nearest neighbour—the powerful empire of France. Everything rendered a good understanding between England and France necessary to the peace of the world, which was endangered by any quarrel or even coolness between them. That was the best government for France which best suited the temper and disposition of its people; but it was most important that it should not be subject to perpetual changes. It was with this feeling he rejoiced that the emperor and empress had accepted the recent peril of assassination—an attempt attended with every circumstance that could aggravate the crime of such a dastardly attack. If the case had been reversed, and a similar attempt had been made on the life of her Majesty, what would have been the feeling of this country? Especially if it became known that it was made by foreigners who had abused the hospitality of a neighbouring country? Under such circumstances the expressions of feeling should not be too nicely scanned, though he did not think the sentiments of some of the addresses of the French colonels represented the general feeling towards this country of the great and noble army of France, because true valour never indulged in bombast. As to the foreign exiles in England, although the law provided penalties for crime committed here, it was impossible to put the law in force without an overt act. It was most unfortunate that, together with the bill introduced by the late Government, a despatch was made public, unaccompanied by any answer or explanation. That despatch would now be answered, and he trusted, in a manner that would remove all irritation from the minds of the people of this country. An explanation would be asked of the French Government, and the result he believed would be satisfactory; and Government would then be enabled to proceed deliberately to the amendment of the law. Under all circumstances, and without distinction, the right of asylum would be maintained inviolable, but it was an intolerable grievance that persons having that protection should by their acts involve or embarrass England with its allies. As to the home policy of the Government, he first referred to the India Bill. "It certainly was my opinion," said the noble earl, "and the opinion of those with whom I have consulted, that while the state of our Indian empire was such as it was, and while an insurrection was actually raging, it was not expedient to divert the attention of her Majesty's Government and the East India Company from matters so pressing in hand, by any attempt to change the system of the home Government of India. But the House of Commons having by a considerable majority, by a majority of 147 in a very full House, affirmed the proposition that it is desirable to enter on the immediate consideration of a measure, the main object of which is the transferring to the Crown the authority hitherto held by the East India Company, I think that vote has exercised a very great influence on the position of the Company, and that after that vote the Company could not command the same amount of public confidence and support which it has hitherto possessed; and, therefore, after the best consideration that we have been able to give to the matter, it is the intention of her Majesty's Government to introduce a measure, which is now under the consideration of my noble friend the President of the Board of Control, and which will embody some of the principles of the bill of the late Government, and at the same time be free from some of the objections to which that measure was open. Your lordships will, I am sure, not expect me to go into the details of a bill which is not yet even framed, but I have thought it necessary for me to say that it is our intention to introduce such a measure." As to an amendment of the present system of representation, he believed the House of Commons, under the late Reform Bill, had fairly represented the people; he should have been satisfied if on a question so exciting, no alteration had been demanded. But for three or four years the demand had not only been made but promised by successive governments, and occasionally in speeches from the Throne. He would not pledge himself now to introduce any bill of the kind. But as soon as the pressure of Parliamentary business allowed he would carefully consider the defects in the existing system of representation, with an earnest desire that this great question should no longer be trifled with. He hoped next session to be able to introduce a measure which, though it might not please every one, would be accepted as fair and reasonable by impartial and moderate people. In conclusion, he expressed his sense of incompetence to the task he had undertaken, but trusted it would be found in any event, that he had sustained his political character, and left the interests of the country in no worse condition than he found them.

Earl Granville said he had no fault to find with the statement of Lord Derby as to the causes of the downfall of the late Government. But what surprised him was that after the leaders of the Conservative party had expressed their approval of the Conspiracy Bill, the Attorney-General, in his address to his constituents, should have said that he, in common with the leaders of the party, opposed it on principle. The noble lord proceeded to defend at some length the policy of the late Government.

was the opinion of Mr. Disraeli and others that the ministers had a majority; and Lord Palmerston was so incredulous as to the possibility of being defeated on a measure, the first reading of which he had carried only a few days before by a majority of 200, that when Mr. Hayter, the Government "whip," intimated some doubt of the issue before the debate began, his lordship literally pook-pooked the suggestion. Upon the division being taken, however, the confidence of the minister was changed into chagrin and indignation, and his habitual serenity and self-possession gave way to an ungovernable burst of anger. As soon as the votes were made out, Mr. Hayter gave the division list to Lord Palmerston, who, unable to control his mortification, crushed up the paper in his hand, and flung it upon the ground.

The general impression in the House was that the vote, although unquestionably a vote of censure, did not necessarily involve the resignation of Ministers; but Lord Palmerston, with a high sense of the responsibility of his position, and of the importance under the present circumstances of possessing the full confidence of Parliament, thought otherwise, and summoned a Cabinet Council for the following day. The discussion in the Council is understood to have been short and unanimous. The feeling of all the members was that no course was open to them but to place their offices at the disposal of her Majesty. At five o'clock on the same evening Lord Palmerston had an interview with her Majesty and tendered in his resignation which her Majesty accepted. No conversation took place on either side as to his successor, a circumstance which may be noted as significant and unusual. Immediately after the departure of Lord Palmerston her Majesty despatched a notification to the Earl of Derby, commanding him to attend her on the following day, Sunday, after divine service.

At this interview Lord Derby received her Majesty's commands to form an Administration, which his Lordship proceeded at once to carry into execution. Neither his Lordship nor his principal advisers, we believe, felt very confident of the result; but the crisis was considered so grave, and the present difficulty of forming another Liberal Government, with adequate Parliamentary support, so great, that it was considered an imperative duty to attempt the construction of a Conservative Cabinet.

The rapidly with which Lord Derby was enabled to construct his Cabinet is accounted for by his having its constitution simplified in the first instance by the refusal of all persons applied to who did not immediately belong to his party. The persons to whom overtures were made, and who declined to join the new Cabinet, were the Duke of Newcastle, Earl Grey, and Mr. Gladstone. No offer was made to Mr. S. Herbert.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The following is the list of Lord Derby's Ministry:—
Lord of the Treasury, Earl of Derby.
Lord Chancellor, Sir F. Thesiger.
President of the Council, Marquis of Salisbury.
Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Disraeli.
Foreign Secretary, Lord Malmesbury.
Home Secretary, Mr. Walewski.
Colonial Secretary, Lord Stanley.
War Department, General Peel.
President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Henley.
President of the Board of Control, Earl Ellenborough.
Lord Privy Seal, Earl of Malmesbury.
Board of Work, Lord John Manners.
First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir J. Pakington.
(The above will form the Cabinet.)
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Duke of Montrose.
Postmaster-General, Lord Colchester.
President of the Poor Law Board, Mr. Sotheron.
Attorney-General, Mr. Fitzgerald.
Under-Secretary of the Home Department, Mr. Hardy.
Under-Secretary for War, Lord Hardinge.
Under-Secretary for the Colonies, Earl of Carnarvon.
Lords of the Treasury (Colonel Taylor).
Secretary of the Treasury (Mr. G. A. Hamilton).
Attorney-General, Sir Fitzroy Kelly.
Solicitor-General, Mr. Cairnes.
Secretary of the Admiralty, Mr. H. Corry.
Vice-President of the Board of Trade, Earl of Donoughmore.
Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, Mr. C. B. Adams.
Judge Advocate, Mr. J. R. Mowbray.
Master of the Robs, Duchess of Manchester.
Lord Steward, Marquis of Exeter.
Master of the Household, Lord Delawar.
Vice-Chamberlain, Lord Newport.
Treasurer of the Household, Lord Claude Hamilton.
Comptroller of the Household, Colonel Forrester.
Master of the Horse, Duke of Beaufort.
Master of the Buckhounds, Earl of Sandwich.
Master of the Gentlemen, Earl of Salisbury.
Lord Advocate, Mr. Inglis.
IRLAND.
Lord Lieutenant, Lord Eglington.
Secretary, Lord Nans.
Lord Chancellor, Mr. Napier.
Attorney-General, Mr. Whitelaw.
Solicitor-General, Mr. John George.

FRANCE.

Orsini and Pierri were executed on the morning of March 13. The emperor has thought fit to reward De Rudin, whose sentence is commuted into that of imprisonment, with hard labour for life. He will be sent to England in custody, to give evidence against Dr. Bernad.

We extract the following account from the letter of the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, written on the day of the execution:—
The guillotine was erected in front of the two prisons at the extremity of the Rue de la Roquette (in one of which the prisoners were confined), and in the small square which separates them. For the last two nights the contiguous streets were covered with a multitude, who braved the intense cold and wet to witness the execution; the crowds that held the whole of last night were almost beyond calculation.

This morning the weather was bitterly cold, and the ground was covered with snow which had fallen the day before. The guillotine was surrounded by a large number of men; they had their hands in their pockets, and their faces were covered with shawls. Many of the spectators brought their breakfasts with them, and ate and drank in the open air. The execution was a most hideous spectacle. The condemned man presented a most hideous spectacle. He was in all the agonies of death, and his face was as white as the shroud. The place of execution was occupied by a cavalry, as well as the space which runs round both sides of the guillotine, preceded by squads of Sergeons de Ville to clear the way, took possession of all the points de vue on the Roquette. The armed force called into requisition on this occasion was calculated at over 5000 men.

EXECUTION OF ORSINI AND PIERRI.

FRANCE.

Orsini and Pierri were executed on the morning of March 13. The emperor has thought fit to reward De Rudin, whose sentence is commuted into that of imprisonment, with hard labour for life. He will be sent to England in custody, to give evidence against Dr. Bernad.

We extract the following account from the letter of the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, written on the day of the execution:—
The guillotine was erected in front of the two prisons at the extremity of the Rue de la Roquette (in one of which the prisoners were confined), and in the small square which separates them. For the last two nights the contiguous streets were covered with a multitude, who braved the intense cold and wet to witness the execution; the crowds that held the whole of last night were almost beyond calculation.

This morning the weather was bitterly cold, and the ground was covered with snow which had fallen the day before. The guillotine was surrounded by a large number of men; they had their hands in their pockets, and their faces were covered with shawls. Many of the spectators brought their breakfasts with them, and ate and drank in the open air. The execution was a most hideous spectacle. The condemned man presented a most hideous spectacle. He was in all the agonies of death, and his face was as white as the shroud. The place of execution was occupied by a cavalry, as well as the space which runs round both sides of the guillotine, preceded by squads of Sergeons de Ville to clear the way, took possession of all the points de vue on the Roquette. The armed force called into requisition on this occasion was calculated at over 5000 men.

RESIGNATION OF LORD PALMERSTON.

The scene which took place in the House of Commons upon the announcement of the majority on Mr. Milner Gibson's amendment on the Conspiracy Bill on the 19th of February, was of a character seldom witnessed, even in that assembly. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and when the numbers became known, the expression of satisfaction became loud and clamorous. The feeling was not that of triumph at the defeat of ministers, but of exultation at the vindication of the national honour. The result was wholly unexpected. Up to the last moment it

was the opinion of Mr. Disraeli and others that the ministers had a majority; and Lord Palmerston was so incredulous as to the possibility of being defeated on a measure, the first reading of which he had carried only a few days before by a majority of 200, that when Mr. Hayter, the Government "whip," intimated some doubt of the issue before the debate began, his lordship literally pook-pooked the suggestion. Upon the division being taken, however, the confidence of the minister was changed into chagrin and indignation, and his habitual serenity and self-possession gave way to an ungovernable burst of anger. As soon as the votes were made out, Mr. Hayter gave the division list to Lord Palmerston, who, unable to control his mortification, crushed up the paper in his hand, and flung it upon the ground.

The general impression in the House was that the vote, although unquestionably a vote of censure, did not necessarily involve the resignation of Ministers; but Lord Palmerston, with a high sense of the responsibility of his position, and of the importance under the present circumstances of possessing the full confidence of Parliament, thought otherwise, and summoned a Cabinet Council for the following day. The discussion in the Council is understood to have been short and unanimous. The feeling of all the members was that no course was open to them but to place their offices at the disposal of her Majesty. At five o'clock on the same evening Lord Palmerston had an interview with her Majesty and tendered in his resignation which her Majesty accepted. No conversation took place on either side as to his successor, a circumstance which may be noted as significant and unusual. Immediately after the departure of Lord Palmerston her Majesty despatched a notification to the Earl of Derby, commanding him to attend her on the following day, Sunday, after divine service.

At this interview Lord Derby received her Majesty's commands to form an Administration, which his Lordship proceeded at once to carry into execution. Neither his Lordship nor his principal advisers, we believe, felt very confident of the result; but the crisis was considered so grave, and the present difficulty of forming another Liberal Government, with adequate Parliamentary support, so great, that it was considered an imperative duty to attempt the construction of a Conservative Cabinet.

The rapidly with which Lord Derby was enabled to construct his Cabinet is accounted for by his having its constitution simplified in the first instance by the refusal of all persons applied to who did not immediately belong to his party. The persons to whom overtures were made, and who declined to join the new Cabinet, were the Duke of Newcastle, Earl Grey, and Mr. Gladstone. No offer was made to Mr. S. Herbert.

Orsini was supported by the chaplain of the Conciergerie, and his calmness never abandoned him for a moment. When he appeared on the platform it was to be seen, from the expression of his face, that he was looking out for the crowd, and probably intended addressing them. But they were too far off.

After the sentence of condemnation was read, Orsini and Pierri embraced each other, and pressed their lips upon the crucifix offered to them. They then gave themselves up to the headman. Pierri was attached to the plank in an instant. He was executed first. The moment his yell was raised, and before his head was laid on the block, it is affirmed that he cried "Vive l'Italie—Vive la Republique!"

Orsini was then taken in hand. His yell was raised, and his countenance still betrayed no emotion. Before he was fastened to the plank he turned back the direction of the distant crowd and, it is said, cried "Vive la France!" It was but 5 minutes past 7 when the second head fell into the basket. A cold shudder ran among those whose attention was fixed upon what was passing on the scaffold, and for an instant there was deep silence. It passed off, however, very soon. When all was over men went to work, and parties who had gone together to the guillotine, from distant quarters of the town, hastened home to breakfast. The morning was becoming clear and bright. The troops began to move as if about to leave the ground. The guillotine was lowered and taken off; the crowds gradually thinned; some new groups still lingered about the spot; but the cold was bitter, and the snow began to fall, and in a few hours the place was deserted.

FALL OF LUCKNOW.

Our Calcutta files come up to the 9th April, giving us more than a month's later intelligence. We make the following brief extracts from the *Home News* of the 9th April:—
"Lucknow has fallen. Loss on our side 50 officers and 700 men; on the side of the enemy 3000 killed. A large body escaped, taking with them 18 guns."
"We are informed by a cable telegram just received that Khotah has fallen into our hands. The despatch gives these particulars:—
"Above 6000 guns taken. Our loss slight. Only 23 estimated killed and wounded; 2 officers, Lieutenant Cameron, of the 72nd Highlanders, and a Lieutenant Hancock, engineer, wounded. The great success (by the force under General Roberts) was gained by a flank movement which turned the enemy's position, and rendered his defences utterly useless, native troops behaving right well."
"Jhansi, too, has fallen to our arms, after a determined resistance, and the Rani is a prisoner in our hands. We had former intelligence of the fact of the city being in our possession, but were told that the rebels were determined to stand to it, and that the rebels fought with desperation and vigor."
"But on the other hand we have to record facts less satisfactory than the above. At Aizburgh we have sustained reverse at the hands of the enemy, a force under Koor Sing, our old foe at Arrah. A force had been sent to reinforce Aizburgh, but it was found necessary to go a little out of the route prescribed in order to attack a rebel army, the numbers of which had been misreported to him. The strength was so great that our force was compelled to fall back first upon the city of Aizburgh, and afterwards abandoning the town withdrew into the town of Jaunpore. Several of our men have been spoken of as in danger; but we believe that the rumours which have been in Calcutta for the last two days, with reference to those places, are much in exaggeration of the truth. Troops are already in motion towards the districts where these disturbances exist, and no doubt ere this peace has been restored, or nearly so."

EXECUTION OF ORSINI AND PIERRI.

Orsini and Pierri were executed on the morning of March 13. The emperor has thought fit to reward De Rudin, whose sentence is commuted into that of imprisonment, with hard labour for life. He will be sent to England in custody, to give evidence against Dr. Bernad.

We extract the following account from the letter of the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, written on the day of the execution:—
The guillotine was erected in front of the two prisons at the extremity of the Rue de la Roquette (in one of which the prisoners were confined), and in the small square which separates them. For the last two nights the contiguous streets were covered with a multitude, who braved the intense cold and wet to witness the execution; the crowds that held the whole of last night were almost beyond calculation.

This morning the weather was bitterly cold, and the ground was covered with snow which had fallen the day before. The guillotine was surrounded by a large number of men; they had their hands in their pockets, and their faces were covered with shawls. Many of the spectators brought their breakfasts with them, and ate and drank in the open air. The execution was a most hideous spectacle. The condemned man presented a most hideous spectacle. He was in all the agonies of death, and his face was as white as the shroud. The place of execution was occupied by a cavalry, as well as the space which runs round both sides of the guillotine, preceded by squads of Sergeons de Ville to clear the way, took possession of all the points de vue on the Roquette. The armed force called into requisition on this occasion was calculated at over 5000 men.

CEYLON.

Colombo journals to the 15th ultimo are to hand; but we find nothing particular worthy of extract at this juncture.

The *Gazette* of the 9th March announces that the Queen has selected that letters patent be passed under

